NOTES

1. Papers selected for inclusion in General Sessions will be available at the Conference in the following official languages of the United Nations: English, French, Russian and Spanish.

2. Papers selected for inclusion in Specialized Sessions will be available at the Conference in only one of the above official languages.

3. Summaries of all papers, as submitted by contributors, will be available at the Conference in the following official languages of the United Nations: English, French, Russian and Spanish.

4. Papers and summaries will not be available for general distribution in advance of the Conference. They will be published in advance in limited quantities only for the use of delegations of participating governments and of other authorized participants. Post-Conference publication and general distribution of the Conference Proceedings will follow United Nations practices as laid down by the United Nations Publications Board.

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MONGOLIAN BREEDS OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS

By Ragcha

I. Peculiarities of livestock breeding in the MPR

Livestock breeding plays a predominant role in the MPR national economy. After the revolution drastic changes took place in livestock breeding: now there are developing agricultural communities, state farms, machine and livestock breeding stations as a new form of socialist type economy.

Mongolia is a country of pasture livestock breeding, the development of which has been facilitated by the national and economic peculiarities of the country. Pasture livestock breeding was formerly of the extensive type, but now, due to the socialistic transformation of the economy, an intensive system of livestock breeding is developing, of which natural hay fields and pastures are the main fodder base. Pastures in Mongolia are diverse, and cattle can be and are maintained on them throughout the whole year. In milk cattle breeding the stall-camp system of maintenance is used. Pedigree cattle breeding and cross breeding are the main techniques of livestock breeding. Artificial insemination and blood stock breeding have been introduced.

II. Peculiarities of the Mongolian breeds of cattle and the raising of their productivity

A physiological feature of Mongolian cattle is that it is adapted to pasture maintenance. Seasonal compensation can be observed in the growth and development of cattle depending on the conditions of feeding and maintenance. Output is low but the nourishing and technological indicators of meat and milk are high. Two methods are mainly used for raising the productivity of local breeds of cattle: "intra-breed" development and cross breeding with pedigree cattle.

III. Chief problems in raising the productivity of the Mongolian breeds of domestic animals

With the aim of herd reproduction and the raising of the productivity the following measures are being implemented:

(a) rationalization of the system of using hay fields and pastures. Increase in fodder production;

(b) improvement of the system of developing separate branches of livestock breeding by natural economic zones;

(c) organization of bloodstock breeding, elaboration of methods of pedigree cattle breeding of some types of animals;

(d) rational distribution and specialization of individual branches of livestock breeding by zones;

(e) improvement of scientific and research work in the field of zootechnics.

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